

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. VIII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 12, 1914

NUMBER 11

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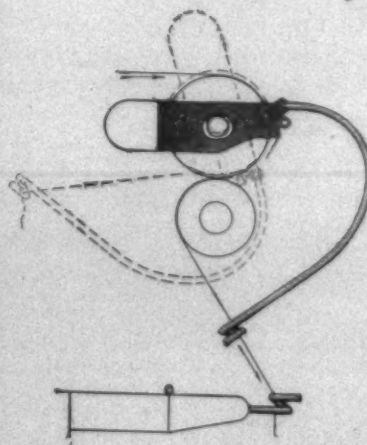
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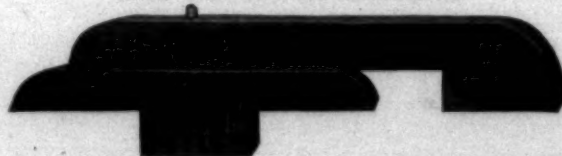
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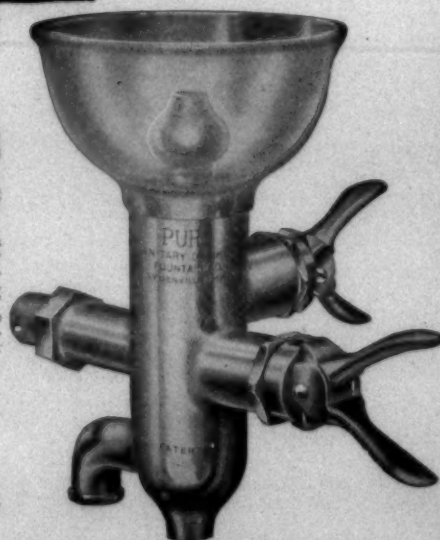
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME VIII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 12, 1914

NUMBER 11

COTTON GOODS IN JAPAN

From report of Commercial Agent, W. A. Graham Clark

(Continued from last week)

Method of Mixing.

The average count of yarns produced by the Japanese industry during the first half of 1913 is given as No. 23, while two numbers, 16s (mostly weft- and 20s (mostly warp), accounted for over half of the total. Two or more of the mills spin up to No. 100.

The higher counts are spun exclusively from the longer-stapled Egyptian. For 42s to 50s or 60s Mississippi peeler cotton of 1 3/16 to 1 5/16 inch staple is usually mixed with Egyptian of the same length. For 38s to 42s there is usually used peeler cotton of 1 1-8 to 1 3/16 inch staple. For about 28s to 38s there is required American

nese. Yarns below this would seem ordinarily to be made of Chinese.

The proportions are varied according to quality of yarn, quality of cotton, price, etc., from mill and year to year, so that the foregoing is given only as an indication of the ordinary practice. Some mills, like the Kanegafuchi, are a larger proportion of American cotton than others in making counts for sale like 16s and 20s, and they consider that the higher price brought by their yarns more than offsets the higher cost of the raw material. Chinese cotton is usually white but does not possess any special luster, while most of the Indian cottons have a brownish tinge, and both cottons are harsh. American cot-

is preferred by many mills, and when a very dirty and transhy cotton is to be mixed with a cleaner one of the same staple it is much the better system.

Yarn and Waste Production.

On June 30, 1913, there were 2,237,904 ring spindles and 49,360 mule spindles, making a total of 2,287,264. The daily average of ring spindles working during the six months was 2,074,899, and they produced 36,358,702 kwan (300,577,389 pounds) of yarn averaging No. 23; the daily average of mule spindles working was 43,503, and they produced 176,379 kwan (1,458,125 pounds) of yarn averaging No. 47.7. The total cotton consumption was 41,734,866 kwan, or 345,022,137 pounds, and the

312 ring and mule spindles averaging the high counts shown above.

Cottons Used by Various Mills.

The companies using the largest amounts of cotton were the Kanegafuchi, the Miye, the Cettsu, the Osaka Godo, the Osaka, the Fukushima, and the Fuji Gas in the order named. The mills using the largest amount of Indian cotton were the Kanegafuchi, Miye, Settsu, Fukushima, Osaga Godo, Kishiwada, and Osaka; the largest consumers of American cotton were the Kanegafuchi, Miye, Osaka Godo, Osaka, Fuji Gas, Amagasaki, and Settsu; the largest consumers of Chinese cotton were the Settsu, Fuji Gas, Miye, Osaka Godo, Osaka, Fukushima, Wakayama, and Kanegafuchi.



Camperdown Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Upland, from good middling to middling fair.

Below 28s the yards are usually made from two or more cottons, but the mixings vary considerably from mill to mill, according to the standard of quality desired and also according to the prices of the various cottons. Ordinarily American cotton is not used for yarns under 16s. In this count it is customary to use about an eighth of middling upland, but if American cotton is relatively cheap the amount may be increased to a fourth. The remainder is frequently composed of equal amounts of Indian and Chinese. For making 20s there is ordinarily used about one-fourth American, one-half Indian, and maybe one-fourth Chinese, if American cotton is relatively cheap, the proportion of it may be increased to a third or more. For 24s the mixing is frequently half and half of American and Indian.

Lower-grade Indian cottons are used in making 10s to 15s, usually with a half and half mixing of Chi-

ton is softer and more lustrous, and the addition of it not only adds to the strength but improves the feel and appearance of the yarn and enables the mills to obtain a better price. In the mixings, of course, cottons of near the same length of staple must be used, but the Chinese Tungehow and Indian Broach and similar cottons can be readily mixed with Texas Upland, as all have about the same staple of 7-8 to 1 inch. The lower-grade Indian and Chinese cottons of 5-8 to 3-4 inch also mix readily. The amount of waste made and the quality of the yarn vary according to the proportions, and the mixing requires the closest attention of the manager.

Some mills mix the various cottons on the floor by taking number alternately from the selected number of bales of each kind, but others run each cotton separately through the opener and picker and mix by varying the number of laps of each on the intermediate and finisher lappers. The latter method

total yarn produced therefrom was 302,035,514 pounds. This would indicate a yarn production of 87.5 per cent, leaving only 12.5 per cent for waste. The waste produced in Japanese mills, however, is usually considered as 16 per cent, some mills averaging much higher. The small per cent of waste shown is due to the fact that in the computation there is used the weight of the yarn as sold, which includes moisture added in condition, and not the actual weight of yarn as spun. Moreover, some of the waste from the better grades of cotton is reworked direct into lower counts in the same mill and is probably not weighed for inclusion as waste.

The amount of cotton used depends more on the average counts made than it does on the number of spindles. For example, the Fukushima, which has only 82,976 ring spindles but averaged No. 16.5, consumed 2,348,827 kwan, as against only 494,700 kwan consumed by the Nippon, which has a total of 120,-

Egyptian cotton was used in the Nippon, Fuji Gas, Tokyo, Kanegafuchi, Nisshin, Amagashaki, and Wakayama, all of which made more or less of the finer counts, though the Nippon is the only one exclusively on fine counts.

The only mills using Japanese cotton were the Ehime, with 2,748 kwan, and the Ozu Hosoi, with 2,280 kwan. These trifling amounts of Japanese cotton, with cottons from Chosen, Siam, Dutch East Indies, and Kwantung Province, are included in the column headed "All others." The Miye used the largest amount of cotton from Indo-China and various other small sources of supply.

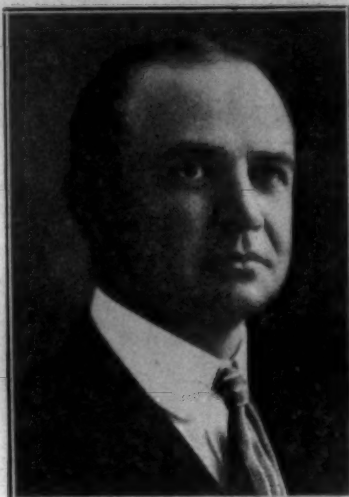
The bulk of the cotton used in Japan today comes a considerable distance, and the large consumption necessitates considerable stocks being kept on hand at all times. The amount of money tied up in raw material, with the extraordinarily high first cost of the mills, makes necessary a larger capitalization for

(Continued on Page 8.)

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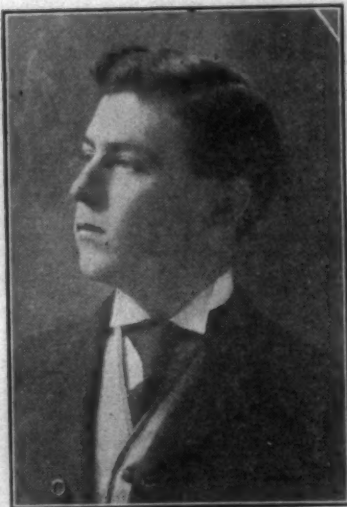
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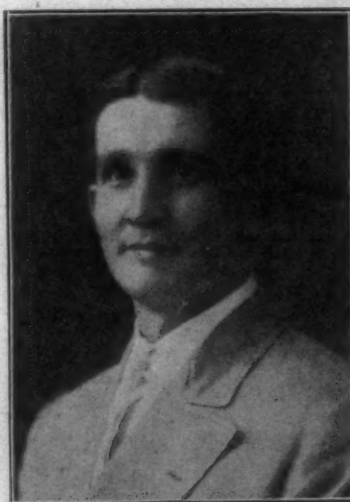
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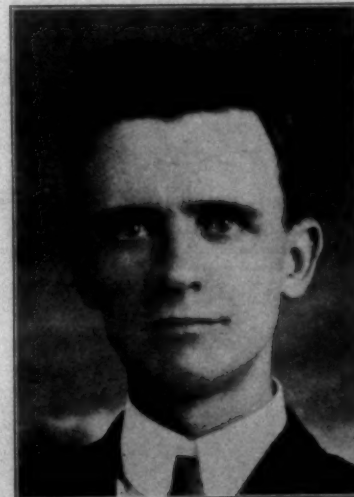
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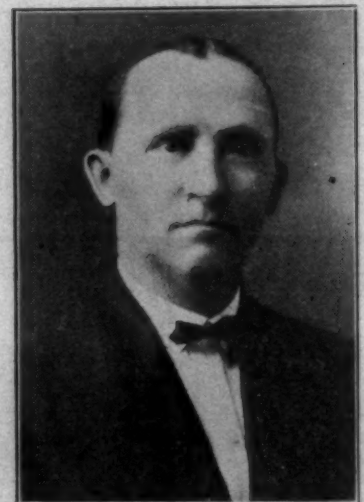
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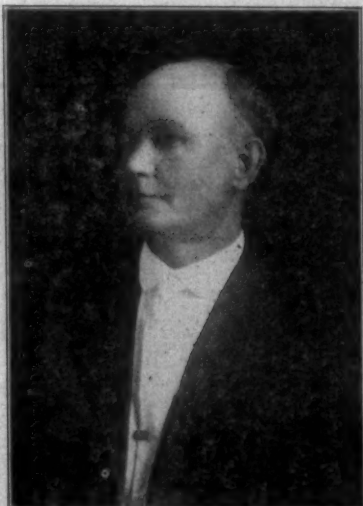
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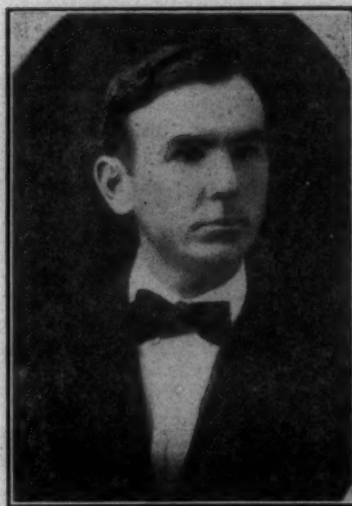
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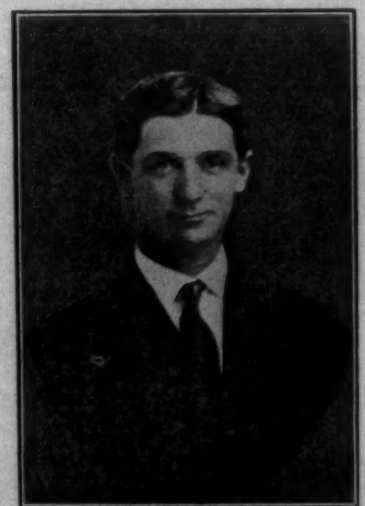
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CARD CLOTHING

The setting or arrangement of the teeth in the foundation is done in prescribed order, and may be done in the three following ways: The setting when made in straight lines is termed a "plain" set, if set diagonally it is termed a "twill" set, the third setting being termed the "ribbed" set, this latter setting being a compromise between the other two and is done in the following manner. The first three pairs of teeth in the rib are set diagonally, then the fourth lies in the same straight line as the first, the fifth pair in the same line as the second, and so on, every succeeding three pairs of teeth being set in the same line as the three preceding pairs respectively. The plain set wire is little used for carding purposes, while the twilled set is used for covering the tops or flats, and the ribbed set is mostly used for cylinders and doffers. The wire teeth used in carding engines for ordinary stock are generally made three-eighths of an inch long from crown to point, and are inserted in the cloth foundation of the foundation, and when in position on the card cylinder is next the cylinder surface.

All acquainted with carding engines will be aware of the fact that the working surfaces of main cylinder, doffer, taker-in and flats are completely covered by wire teeth, through the agency of which the operation of carding is conducted. The whole of the teeth, with the exception of the taker-in teeth, are embedded in some kind of strong but flexible material, which is termed the foundation.

The wire teeth are made in pairs in the form of a staple, the part joining the two arms of the staple is the crown and lies at the back dation by special and very delicate machinery, the same machine inserting the bend or angle in the tooth. This bend or knee, as it is termed, is generally about the middle of the tooth, but as the foundation is generally about one-eighth of an inch thick, this gives us a length of wire above the surface of the cloth of one-quarter of an inch. This leaves one-sixteenth of an inch from surface of cloth to knee, and from knee to point three-sixteenths of an inch, so that we get an effective length of tooth for carding purposes of one-quarter of an inch.

The angle formed by the bend or knee is of the utmost importance, and is the subject of much difference of opinion. We require an angle of tooth that will not be too acute, so as to hook and retain the fibres too keenly and on the other hand, we require just such an amount of angle that will lay hold of and open out the fibres, at the same time retaining only minimum amount of the good fibres. This angle is a very material factor in the amount of waste made, as the keener or more acute the angle the more fibre it will retain to be subsequently removed in the stripping process as waste. The angle will vary in a varying amount under working strain, also under the strain of grinding, and the more

work put upon the wire teeth the more the angles will vary.

In some makes of wire the point of the tooth is set in a perpendicular line to that part of the tooth where it leaves the foundation, so that when under working strain, and, therefore, bent back a little, the point will describe a lesser arc of a circle and thus be removed from danger of damaging the wire of the teeth against which they may be working. With a more acute angle than described above, care will have to be taken in setting the different carding surfaces as if set very close the points of the teeth when under working strain will make a larger arc of circle and there will be danger of rubbing against the opposite surfaces.

The foundation in which the card

teeth are set is mostly made up of three or four plies of material, and may be made up in a variety of combinations. For the finer counts and low productions a finer count of wire is used and with a three-ply foundation, whilst for the coarser counts and larger production it is usual to have a four-ply foundation.

These combinations may vary for different requirements and may be made up as follows:

(1) Three-ply Cotton, Woolen, Cotton.

(2) Three-ply Cotton, Linen, Cotton.

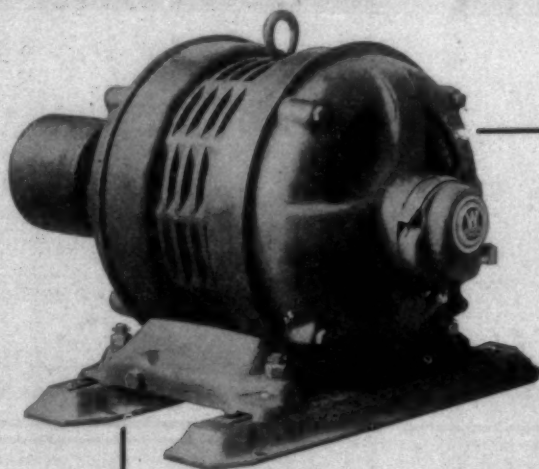
(3) Four-ply, Cotton, Cotton, Woolen, Cotton.

The linen ply is generally made with a woolen filling, any other combination may be made up as desired, and all of these may be rubber-

faced. Rubber-faced fillets are used for cylinders, but not for doffers and tops, as the rubber is very susceptible to light and heat, and is not recommended at all for hot climates.

The foundation in which the card teeth are set is mostly up in such a manner, and must be strong enough to resist any undue alteration of the position of the wire teeth when under working strain or during grinding, but at the same time must possess a certain amount of elasticity, as otherwise the teeth would be liable to be broken when an over amount of strain was put upon them, and also it must be capable of restoring the wire again to its original position. Another factor affecting the quality of the foundation is

(Continued on next Page.)



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Card Clothing.

(Continued from Page 5.)

the great amount of tension necessary in wrapping the fillets on the card cylinders.

The wire of which the teeth are made may be of round, convex, angular or flat section, the majority of the fillets used having the round tooth. This wire, after being inserted in the foundation, is ground, dried and dressed before it leaves the wire-maker's hands. This grinding may be merely surface grinding, but the most prevalent practice now is to use the round wire, which gives a strong crown to the wire with good strength up to the knee, then to side-grind or plough-grind the sides of the tooth from point down to the bend. This gives a tooth round at the back and front and of the full thickness, and tapering at the two sides from the full thickness of the knee to a fine chisel point. This plough-grinding is done by grinding between the rows of teeth with fine emery wheels which remove a definite portion from each side of the tooth. This plough-ground tooth from the round wire is a very popular form of tooth, very strong at the crown and base, giving the tooth sustaining power whilst under working strain, and also permitting close set of the various carding parts on account of the angle being rigid and firm, which is necessary when dealing with cottons which are harsh, stringy and nappy, and where big productions are required.

The count of wire must be considered with relation to the class of stock being used and also productions required. For the lower grade cottons we require more rigidity and, therefore, stronger wire than for the finer grades with lower productions, also the spaces between the teeth is of importance. For coarse cottons and large production it is necessary to provide more space between the teeth to allow the easier removal of the waste which accumulates during the working of the card, thus coarse cottons with high productions require a coarse wire, this giving more space between the teeth whilst the higher grade cottons, not being charged with so many impurities as the lower grades and also on account of the less productions, allow of less spaces between the teeth, and therefore of more points of wire in a given area which is greatly desired in all cases, but which is limited for the reasons stated.

It is the general practice to vary the counts of wire on the different organs of a card, the doffer having the finest counts. Some spinners will have the cylinders and flats of the same counts, but this is not universal. For coarse, dirty cottons some spinners have the flats of a coarser count than the cylinder, whilst some spinners of the finer grades of cotton will have the flats finer than the cylinder and of the same count as the doffer. The difference between the counts of cylinder and doffer wire is generally 10 counts, this being one count on the wire gauge, while for the lower grades of American stock we may use the following counts:

Lower grades, cylinder doffer

tops, 100's, 110's, 100's.

Better grades, 110's, 120's, 110's.

The 100's counts will be of 32's gauge of wire, and will have 500 crowns to the square inch, the 100's will be 33's gauge with 550 points to the square inch, whilst the 120's will be 34's gauge with 600 points to the square inch. The above counts are as given by the English card makers, the American standard is based differently.

For 100's English counts the American standard would be 33's; for 100's English counts the American standard would be 34's; for 120's English counts the American standard would be 33's; for 100's English counts the American standard would be 35's.

Previous to mounting the fillets on the cards it is good practice to make certain that the surfaces of the cylinders are true. This applies equally to new cards as to old cards, as it is found that the cylinders even on new cards that were true on leaving the machine maker are often considerably out of truth on arrival at the mill. For this purpose a special grinding machine may be used which will quickly restore the truth to the cylinders. It is also the practice with some spinners to give the surface of the cylinders a coating of paint or other special solution, thus giving a bed to the crown of the wire and also minimizing the possibility, where a humid or changeable atmosphere is prevalent, of the condensation striking through to the crowns of the wire and causing corrosion, but as it is practically impossible to impart an absolutely even coating, the chances are that the true surface which is so very desirable will be destroyed.

Before mounting all wood plugs in the cylinders should be examined and all made sound and tight and level with the surface of cylinder, as when drawing on the fillets they will only hold equal to the power of the tacks inserted in the plugs.

It is now the universal practice to put on cylinder and doffer fields in one continuous length, except for waste cards. The fillets are wound spirally from end to end, and to enable this to be done without overlapping it is necessary to shape the fillets at the ends. This is only necessary for the first two and the last two laps. This operation is termed making the "tail ends," and requires a good deal of skill to make them fit evenly and tightly, and if this is not accomplished then that fillet is going to be a source of trouble and much bad work as long as it stays on the card. All card mounting machines should be provided with an accurate tension recorder, and the fillets wound on at a steady, regular tension throughout. Careless and quick mounting with uneven tension is liable to disarrange the disposition and angle of the wire, also it is absolutely essential that a proper amount of tension be given to the fillets, for, if too slack, nothing but trouble will ensue when got to work, and if too much tension be put on the fillets will be strained and the angle of the teeth may be pulled out of the perpendicular, thus making the angle too obtuse.

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CHARLOTTE, North Carolina

A good practical tension for hardened and tempered steel four-ply fillets is to have about 45 pounds to the rib registered on the recorder. Cylinder fillets are mostly made two inches wide, with eight ribs in the width this means a tension of 360 pounds when winding on the full width of fillet. Doffer fillets are generally one and one-half inches wide, with six ribs, the tension for these would be 270 pounds for full width. As stated previously, the fillets have to be shaped at each end; this is done by tapering them down by removing some of the teeth and cutting through the foundation to get the required shape.

Some card clothiers commence the taper from a three-rib width, while some prefer to start with four ribs for cylinder fillets. Following on the rule for tension as previously given, if commencing the tail-end with three ribs, the tension would be 135 pounds, gradually increasing as the full width of fillet was reached. The usual method of making the tail-end is what is termed the "inside" tail-end, that is, the necessary tapering is done so that the unavoidable gaps in the wire are all away from the edges of the cylinder; this enables us to get a full, unbroken fleece of cotton all across the cord, and this, in conjunction with the improvements to the build of the cards, gives us better selvages, with less flocking at the sides of the cards, and also increased production by permitting the use of a wider lay than could be used with the old style of tail-end, viz., the outside tail-end.

Cylinders are best clothed from the front of the card; this is done by removing the doffer; by doing this the keen of the tooth is in the direction of motion and is not destined so much when passing through the feed-box of the mounting machine as is the case when clothed from the back of the card. The almost universal practice of clothing the flats is to secure the clothing to the iron flat by means of metal clips. Card makers when delivering new cards send the flats to the mill already clothed, and if convenient when reclothing is required it is the practice to send them to the card makers for that purpose, but with mills situated long distances away from the card makers to save expense of transit, it is customary to do this work at the mill. Where this is done the sheets of cards may be obtained with the clips already fixed to, and ready for shipping on the flats.

For this purpose a special machine is used which securely holds the flat while the sheets are attached thereto. When carrying out this operation the card sheets should be well rubbed at the back to bring all the crowns up to the cloth and to take care that both the sheet and the flat are properly bedded in the trough of the machine before champing up. After clothing it is necessary to grind all fillets, a special machine being used for grinding newly clothed flats, this operation being done before putting them in position on the cards. To obtain good working results it is essential that the carding surface be

ground very accurate all across the sheet, and also that all flats in the same set shall have all the wire of the same height. To ascertain this a testing instrument is used which will indicate inaccuracies to 1-500 of an inch.

Cylinders and doffers are ground in position on the card. How often and how long to grind cards at work is a point about which there is a conflict of opinion amongst card men, but the old proverb, "Prevention is better than cure," is a good policy, that is, never allow your cards to get dull, and as no hard and fast rule can be set up on account of widely varying conditions, such a system should be adopted in each individual mill as will meet the above requirements. Grind often and lightly is good policy, heavy grinding results in softening and fusing the wire, causing barbed and hooked points, also destroying rigidity and correct angle of the wire, and should the foundation not possess sufficient elasticity it will result in broken teeth. Most card makers recommend 40's counts of emery covering for the grinding rollers, some card men prefer to use a coarser count than 40's, as they claim to get a keener point on the wire and quicker than with the finer counts. This is so, but at the same time they get a rougher point and this is not so conducive to a bright and smooth yarn.

The two types of grinding rollers used for grinding cards at work are the long grinding roller with short traverse, which grinds all across the wire at once, and the traversing

emery wheel grinder. The wheel is usually 3 1-2 inches wide, and is provided with suitable mechanism for traversing from side to side of the card. The speed of these rollers, for 7 inches diameter may be 650 to 700 revolutions per minute, the emery wheel grinder being made to traverse at any desired speed across the card, the slower the better.

The long roller is used for grinding the flats in position on the card, the traversing wheels being used for the cylinders and doffers. Some card men make use of the long roller for grinding cylinders and doffers; this practice is only recommended when new clothing has been put on and then only for a short time, as it helps to settle the wire teeth in position and will level the surface up quickly but somewhat roughly, but to use the long rollers to regularly grind cylinders and doffers is not good practice owing to their propensity for grinding untrue. This is so even with an accurately balanced roller, chiefly owing to the difficulty of obtaining and maintaining an absolutely true surface of the emery all across the roller. The most accurate grinding, as well as the best point, is obtained with the use of the wheel grinder. It is good practice to have a definite number of rollers apportioned to a definite number of cards, and not to use them indiscriminately all over the room.

Good results are obtained by grinding the flats with the traversing wheel also, and a good practice

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Cotton Goods in Japan.

(Continued from Page 3.)

both fixed and working capital than is required in most other countries. Hence it has been difficult for small mills, unless very strongly backed, to succeed in Japan for any length of time, and every recurring period of depression sees the failure of many small mills, which are bought up cheaply by the larger and stronger concerns or else they find themselves forced to amalgamate with a larger concern to avoid failure.

It may be noted that the ordinary Japanese term for cotton is "wata," though the term "menkwa," meaning "cotton flower," is used in some connections. American cotton is usually known as "beimen," Indian cotton as "Indowata," and Chinese cotton as "Shinawata." Cotton in the seed is called "miwata" to distinguish it from ginned cotton, which is termed "kuriwata."

About two-thirds of the cotton imported into Japan is landed at Kobe. As raw cotton is the chief import into Japan, and the bulk of it is handled at Kobe, special facilities have been provided to handle it in the most efficient manner. Wada Point, at one corner of the harbor, has been specially set aside for cotton. On a sandy spit at this place the Tokyo Shoko Kaisha, about 1906, erected model warehouses for cotton only, and these are under control of the customs officials stationed there. Stone piers were erected, the land brought to the same level, and sets of warehouses arranged along and extending back from this front. The warehouses have walls of brick and reinforced concrete, fireproof doors, galvanized-iron roofs, and solid concrete floors. Between each two warehouses are tracks on which run small flat cars. Some of the ships from China lie at the pier and the cotton is swung down to the small flat cars, which are then pushed to the door of a nearby warehouse and thence trucked to the building. Each mark is kept by itself, as there is ample room in the large warehouses. Most cotton, however, is brought in by ships that stop at Kobe on their way to some other port, so these ships lie out a short distance, and the cotton is brought in by lighters and swung by pier cranes to the flat cars. There is ample room, the system of handling is economical, there is no danger of exposure to the weather or to theft; in fact the system of handling cotton is not excelled anywhere. A

railroad runs back of the group of warehouses and lighters come up to the front.

Osaka is the greatest cotton-consuming center and the larger portion of the cotton is transferred direct from the warehouses to lighters that are towed up the river to that city; a smaller portion goes out by rail. The Tokyo Shoko Kaisha keeps cotton 11 days in its warehouses if required, but if not shipped in that time it is trucked across to regular bonded warehouses directly beside the company's warehouses, where it is kept until required. As previously noted, American cotton landed here is nearly always underweight, whereas Indian and other cottons usually come up to invoice weights. An inspection of the landing and handling facilities leads to the conclusion that the loss does not occur at this port, but before arrival.

Transport of Indian Cotton.

When the imports of Indian cotton began to increase the Japanese mills were hampered in their use of it by excessive freight rates. At that time the carrying trade between India and Japan was exclusively in the hands of a shipping combine composed of the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co., the Austrian Lloyd, and the Navigazione Italiana, and these charged 17 rupees (\$5.52) per ton on cotton carried from Bombay to Japan. Tata Sons & Co., cotton merchants of Bombay, who were desirous of increasing their shipments to Japan, opened negotiations for a competing line to give lower rates, and the Japanese Government and the spinners sent representatives to India to investigate conditions. In July, 1893, the first cotton transport agreement was made between five companies—the Kanagafuchi, Miye, and Osaka (cotton mills), and the Naigaimen and the Nippon Menkwa (cotton importers) on the one hand, and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Tata Sons & Co. on the other—the two last-named agreeing to furnish one ship each. As the other companies belonging to the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association were not parties to the agreement, the five companies feared that the Peninsular & Oriental would lower its rates to them and so put those making the agreement at a disadvantage. They therefore used their best efforts to induce the members of the association to join with them to break the monopoly of the Peninsular & Oriental, and in this they

were successful. On October 1, 1893, the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association in the name of all its members, spinning mills as well as cotton dealers, made a new Indian cotton transport agreement with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for a period of one year.

General Features of Agreement With Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

The principal points of this agreement were as follows:

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha agreed to arrange for one sailing a month to carry cotton from Bombay to Japan, and to arrange for one sailing every three weeks if possible. The members of the association guaranteed a cotton cargo of 75,000 bales a year maximum, of which the Nippon Yusen Kaisha had to transport at least 50,000. If the Nippon Yusen Kaisha failed to furnish cargo space for this amount, then it had to pay the association an indemnity of 4 rupees for every ton of this amount it could not take while if the members of the association failed to supply 50,000 bales they were to pay 12 rupees per ton on the quantity lacking. The cost of transport was fixed at the ruling rate of 17 rupees per ton, but subject to a rebate of 4 rupees per ton to all members of the association. Should other domestic or foreign steamship companies quote lower than 13 rupees, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha guaranteed to carry any cotton in excess of the 50,000 bales at the same rates as quoted by the outsiders.

The representative of the Peninsular & Oriental objected to the low rates of the contract and to the inauguration of a new line, but without success. On November 7, 1893, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha initiated the new line to Bombay by the sailing of the Hiroshima Maru from Kobe. As was expected the combine headed by the Peninsular & Oriental started sharp competition, lowering the cost of transport to 8 rupees and later to 1 1/2 rupees. The members of the association, however, knew that as soon as competition was eliminated the rates would be raised, and adhered to their agreement. The competition became sharper and the cotton transport contract was changed in a few particulars on March 6, 1894. First, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was guaranteed the entire transport of Indian cotton. Secondly, the rate of transport was to be lowered to 12 rupees (by raising the rebate from 4 to 5 rupees) and if competition

was stopped this rate was not to be raised. Further, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha agreed to reduce its rates in proportion to any subsidy it might receive from the government. It actually succeeded in getting a subsidy in 1896 for its service from Yokohama to Bombay, but this was cancelled in April of the following year. In February, 1895, Tata Sons & Co. resigned from this agreement, and since then the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has had the exclusive right of transport for members of the association.

Pool Agreement of Competing Lines.

In June, 1894, a pool agreement was affected between the Nippon Yusen, the Peninsular & Oriental, Austrian Lloyd, and the Italian Line, covering the transport of merchandise between Bombay and Japan, including ports of call, and this stopped competition to a certain extent. The contract came into force July 1, 1896, and has been renewed yearly ever since. In this contract is arranged the number of sailings per year by each of the four lines, and if any company by reason of a strong demand for transport exceeds its apportioned number of sailings the profit or loss resulting therefrom is divided among the four. The transporting company receives 80 per cent of the total freight charged, after all rebates, expenses in connection with transshipment, etc., have been deducted. Of the remainder the Nippon Yusen and Peninsular & Oriental receives each 32 1/2 per cent, and the Austrian Lloyd and Navigazione Italiana each 17 1/2 per cent. It is further agreed that any advantage which one of the four companies realizes by reason of a special contract with any other concern for the transport of merchandise (for instance, such as the contract between the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the association) shall be divided among the four in a similar manner. If it should be necessary for a company to place cargo with another line, the other companies in this contract are considered first. No change of freight rates or of rebates can be made by one company without the permission of the representatives of the other three.

This pool agreement between the four steamship companies has existed concurrently with the contract between the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the association and both have been renewed yearly. The Nippon

(Continued on Page 15.)

W. H. BIGELOW

AGENTS FOR

ASHWORTH BROTHERS**Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing****Tops Reclothed. Lickerins Rewound. Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired.****12 to 18 West 4th St., Charlotte, N. C.****240 River Street, Greenville, S. C.****127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.**

DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Colored Warps Included.

We have received the following letter:

Editor:

Does your contest on "Preparation of Warps for Weaving" include only plain warps such as are used for sheeting, drills, etc., or does it include warps for fancies, stripes, checks and warps of all descriptions?

Of course you know that there is quite a difference in preparing coarse white warps for drills and preparing very fine white warps for or yarns or warps for stripes or colors.

Yours truly,

In reply to this letter we wish to say that the writers can include any class of warps with which they are acquainted.

It is not necessary for the writers to cover preparation of colored or fancy warps but we would like to have those who have had experience along such lines include in it their articles. When the articles contributed to this contest are printed in book form they will be distributed over the South and will be studied for many years by the younger men who are learning the business. It is therefore of much importance to include all classes of warp preparation.

Answer to Ideal.

Editor:

Answering a request published in this paper by "Ideal" I submit the following figures.

No. 1 As is seen from the construction given this rule will hold good.

Rule: Take 7 per cent from sley and divide remainder by ends per dent.

Example:
 $56 - 7\% = 52.08 \div 2 = 26.02$ practically 26 Reed.

No. 2. As the width of cloth was not given we'll take 28-inch cloth.

Rule: Multiply sley by width and get ends.

Example:
 $28 \times 56 = 1568$ ends $\div 24$ Sel.

There are many ways to obtain this answer; here are two ways, either will do.

Rule: Add pick and sley together, multiply the sum by width of cloth, and divide product by standard and multiply the quotient by yards per pound, plus a certain amount for size and take-up.

Example:
 $56 + 40 = 96 \times 28 = 2688 \div 840 = 3.2$ hks.

Now you want a 3-yard cloth, allowing 7 per cent for size and take-up, 3.21 yards per pound. Now multiply 3.2 hanks by 3.21 yards per pound, we have 10.27 for our yarn. We can see where this will lead to.

$56 \times 28 = 1568$ ends $\div 24$ Sel.

$840 \times 10.27 = 8628$ ends $\div 24$ Sel.

129 fill

.182

311 up and fill total

40×28

$= 129$ weight of fill.

840×10.27

$1 \div 311 = 3.24$ yds. per pound.

Now we are where we began and have the number of yarn to see if this is right will construct a piece.

$1 \div 3 = .333 - 7\%$ take-up $= .319$ weight of warp and filling in 1 yard of cloth.

28×56

$= 181$

830×10.27

$319 - 181 = 129$ fill.

28×40

$= 10.34$ filling

840×129

Practically it will be about No.

10s or No. 12½s yarn. This is the

other way. Add picks and sley together and take total amount and

divide into pick or sley and get per-

centage, then find weight of 1 yard

of cloth minus contraction, take

percentage from which will leave

warp or filling as case may be, then

take weight multiplied by standard

divided into pick \times width = number.

Example:

3 yds. cloth plus 7% take-up $= .321$

yds. per lb.

$1 \div 3.21 = .311 = 1$ yd. of cloth.

$56 \times 40 = 96$.

$40 \div 96 = 41.66\%$ filling.

$311 \times 41.66 = 129$ filling.

$311 - 129 = 182$ up.

56×28

$= 10.25$ up

840×182

40×28

$= 10.33$ fill.

840×129

This may be confusing to "Ideal" by not working the same numbers, but there are very few rules that give the exact figure, either one of these rules will give approximate results.

Will say to H. R. D. that in answer to his problem that if he wants 63 finished yarns he must use 63 yards as his basis or 1.00 per cent. Thus:

$63 = 1.00\%$

$68 \text{ yds.} = 1.08\%$.

Hoping I have not taken too much space and that this will give "Ideal" and H. R. D. some idea how to get what they want.

"Ideal" in your issue of last week, I will say that I have tried the following formula for several years and have never had a kick.

Width, 40.

Sley, 56.

Pick, 60.

Weight, 3.60.

Reed, 1130.

Harness, 1130.

Ends, 2248.

Warp, 21s.

Filling, 23s.

The reed should be spread on 44 1-4 inches, or 25.69 dents to the inch.

Hoping this will be of assistance to "Ideal," I am.

Tut.

Wanderer.

Answer to Ideal.

Editor:

I would like to answer the question asked by "Ideal" in your paper of Nov. 5th on 56x60—3.60 yard sheeting.

The correct number of ends would be $56 \times 40 = 2240 + 24$ for selvage or 2264 ends.

Rule for same would be:

$56 \div 60 \times 40 \times 3.60 \div 76 = 21.98$ average yarn.

$21.98 \times 2 = 43.96$.

Warp yarn 20s. $43.96 - 20 = 23.96$ or 24s filling yarn.

The correct reed would be 26 dents per inch. The rules is:

$56 - 1 = 55 \times .95 = 52.25 \div 2 = 26.12$.

I believe that "Ideal" would find this correct.

T. F. K.

Answer to Ideal.

Editor:

In answer to the question by

Efird Mill Awards Prizes.

In order to stimulate a greater interest among its people along the line of sanitation as well as beautifying the premises, the Efird Manufacturing Company, Albemarle, N. C., offered a list of valuable prizes last spring, which were awarded last Saturday. Much rivalry has existed throughout the village and a large per cent of the yards have been kept in a nice sanitary condition. Beautiful flowers have adorned the premises throughout the entire summer and fall.

The judges, Revs. V. C. Ridenhour and R. G. Tuttle, were highly pleased with general appearance of Efird village and spoke approvingly of the general up-keep of the yards and houses.

It was rather hard to decide in some instances who should have the prizes on certain streets as the competition was very keen.

After deliberation, the following were declared prize winners and the prizes were as follows:

First grand prize, set of china—P. A. Talbert.

Second grand prize, handsome rocker—John M. Lisk.

First prize on each street—2 dining room chairs were awarded to each of the following: John W. Smith, J. A. McKeithan, M. T. Efird, Mrs. McCrary, Mrs. Hathcock, and John Canupp.

Second prizes, nice rugs were given to each of the following: J. F. Talbert, Mrs. Holder, Mrs. Layton, J. F. Smith, A. S. Whitley, and Mrs. Shoe.

Prizes will be offered again next year and the rivalry will be greater as the interest has just begun.

Annual Feast on Friday.

The annual banquet of the overseers of the Anderson Cotton Mills will probably be held Friday evening. F. J. Clarke, superintendent of the mills, said that he is ready at any time and that he had been looking forward with much pleasure to the event. The banquet given last year was a decided success; so much so that the people behind it resolved to make it an annual event. The feast is for the overseers, second hands and section men in every department.

What Do YOU Know About

Preparation of Warps for Weaving?

(including spooling, warping, slashing, beaming and tying-in)

Do You Know How to Avoid Mistakes

That Make Bad Running Warps?

Given good yarn some men cannot furnish warps to the looms that will weave well. Do you know what mistakes they make? Can you tell how the yarn should be handled and what should be done to it between the spinning frame and the loom?

During December, 1914, the Southern Textile Bulletin will run a contest for the best practical paper on "Preparation of Warps for Weaving."

First Prize \$10. Second Prize \$5.

We would like to have you contribute an article to this contest.

Southern Textile Bulletin

Charlotte, N. C.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12

Lewis W. Parker.

The news of the resignation of Lewis W. Parker, president of the Parker Cotton Mills, has been received with general regret throughout the textile industry of the South.

Mr. Parker is easily one of the ablest men that has even been connected with the industry and we do not believe that any man could have accomplished more than he has under the circumstances.

The nucleus of the Parker Cotton Mills came to him from the Smith Whaley regime with a heritage of debt and that load has had to be carried through many years of adverse conditions.

On account of his independent views on the tariff and other matters Mr. Parker incurred the enmity of influential men who on more than one occasion have tried to prevent his making the necessary financial arrangements for his mills.

An unfortunate purchase of cotton prior to the outbreak of the war increased the financial necessities of his corporation and Mr. Parker found it advisable to resign in favor of a prominent Southern banker, but will remain on the board of directors.

The Parker Cotton Mills are today being operated on a very efficient basis due to the able executive management of Mr. Parker.

The Man Who Fails.

The world accepts no excuse for failure and takes off its hat to success without inquiring the road by which it came.

The world does not want to know why you failed in the task you set out to accomplish and it cares not how slippery the path or how unsurmountable were the obstacles you encountered.

If you failed you are a failure and that is all there is to it and excuses and reasons can not alter that fact or erase it from the mind of the world.

Those who have sat face to face with failure know the anguish and the travail that it brings to a man's soul. They know now you can look back and see the pitfalls and slippery places and how you can see where success was often almost in your grasp, but somehow it evaded you. Maybe it was your fault that you failed or maybe only part, or scarcely at all, your fault, but when the end is come you are branded as a failure no matter by what route it came.

When a man reaches the point that he realizes that he has failed and there is no retracing of his

steps, he has reached the moment when he must show what manner of man he is and at no other time in the lives of men are they so clearly divided into types.

The world is full of men who having once failed live on as failures, and whine to an unsympathetic world about the hard luck and misfortune that has been theirs.

The real man with anguish in his soul because of his failure, turn his eyes upon the past only to reap the benefit of the lesson of his mistakes, and then start onward again and faces the future with clear eyes, knowing that his path is going to be doubly hard because the world has no faith in those who have failed and has to be shown and then shown again.

The man who has failed and is trying to come back can usually get a helping hand from the men who have really fought for and earned success, for they know how often they stood on the verge of failure before they attained success.

The worst enemy and the most bitter critics of the man who is trying to come back are the men who have succeeded by accident and the men who have never failed because they never did anything of enough importance to permit a failure. It is easier to trip up a man that is walking than one who is standing still.

Whenever a man fails, whether he be overseer or mill president or the president of many mills, the knockers start and those who sought his favors with utmost humility in his day of success are often the most bitter critics in his day of adversity. They do not realize that the man who fails, whether by his own fault or by circumstances which he could not control, suffers enough without having to stand the gibes and scorn of those who never tried to do anything themselves.

We have had much dealing with the failures, or what should be better termed the temporary failures, for there is rarely a day that passes that our door does not swing open to admit men who have lost their positions and are seeking help, and one of the pleasures of our existence is in being able to help those who are trying to come back, and have the grit to fight for the success which they believe they can attain. We help the "whiner" also but our heart is not in such work because we know that he will soon fail again.

In our contact with many men of many types we have come to be a fair judge of men.

In common with the world we admire the man who succeeds, but

still more do we admire the man who has failed and then comes back because we know the fight that he has been forced to make.

We have also learned to have a contempt to the man who always stands ready to criticize the man who fails and speak evil of him.

When a man who has occupied a prominent position resigns, all manner of rumors begin to spread and accusations are made for which in most cases there is no basis. A single error of judgment may down a man who has throughout a long fight shown good judgment and ability and it is far better to praise him for what he did than criticize him for one mistake. We are all human and prone to err and we should not knock the man whose error proved costly.

Jute Competition.

(From The Wall Street Journal.)

Competition from the jute crop of India is feared by leaders in the Southern cotton belt. David Clark of the Southern Textile Bulletin, claims that the record-breaking crop of jute in India, amounting to 10,500,000 bales, will soon come into competition with the American cotton crop, at a time when we are facing a critical situation in cotton. Jute being a cheaper product, it will undersell and compete with cotton more severely than ever. Mr. Clark claims that over 1,200,000,000 yards of burlap comes to this country annually and is used for bags in the place of cotton goods. In order to protect the domestic cotton mills an extra tariff has been sought through Southern Congressmen, on jute and burlap to the extent of two cents a bag, that is the difference which sugar manufacturers, for instance, pay for jute bags, as compared with cotton.

The Indian jute crop, according to United States Consul at Dundee, Scotland, was gathered this year from an area of 3,358,737 acres, compared with 2,910,000 acres the previous year. This remarkable growth in area was exceeded only once before, when the crop was 9,817,000 bales of jute, whereas the current year's yield is 10,531,000 bales of 400 pounds each. The current season's yield is 1,500,000 bales above that of 1913. The normal consumption of the world is approximately 10,000,000 bales, of which Austria and German consumption take 1,000,000 bales. It is estimated that the world's requirements will fall short about 2,000,000 bales resulting in lower prices in all available markets, and in intensifying the competition with cotton in every available field.

PERSONAL NEWS

Alex McBeth has resigned as treasurer of the Parker Cotton Mills.

R. A. Clem of Shawmut, Ala., has taken charge of the Elm-Unity Supply Co., at LaGrange, Ga.

M. S. Mooty has resigned as manager of the Elm-Unity Supply Co., of LaGrange, Ga.

H. F. Duff of Greenville, S. C., has accepted a position with the Calhoun Mills, Calhoun Falls, S. C.

J. E. Hollingsworth has resigned his position with the Beaumont Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

J. A. Shipes has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Cowpens Mfg. Co., Cowpens, S. C.

R. M. Elkins of Lumberton, N. C., has accepted a position at the Hammer (S. C.) Mill.

C. A. Grainger of Chester, S. C., has accepted a position at Greenville, S. C.

Hubert Mason has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Abingdon Mill, Huntsville, Ala.

J. W. Cannon, Jr., of Concord, N. C., underwent an operation at Statesville, N. C., last week for appendicitis.

B. G. Payton has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at the Martel Mfg. Co., Egan, Ga.

R. G. Marr, representative of the McNaughton Grate Bar Co., of Maryville, Tenn., paid us a visit this week.

O. F. Benton has been promoted from overseer of spinning to superintendent of the Berryton (Ga.) Mills.

Karl Bicknell, Southern representative of Farbwerk-Hoescht Co., is back at his office again after three weeks in a hospital, following an operation.

Frank W. Curry, former superintendent of the Nottingham Mills of the B. B. & R. Knight Co., is now manager of the Postex Cotton Mills, Post City, Texas.

W. A. Stone of Autun, S. C., has accepted a position at Seneca, S. C.

H. W. Warner, superintendent of the Ivey Mill, Hickory, N. C., spent last Sunday at Blowing Rock, N. C.

T. S. Raworth, president and treasurer of the Sibley Mfg. Co., Augusta, Ga., was in New York last week.

W. E. Beattie, president of the Piedmont (S. C.) Mills, has been elected treasurer of the Parker Cotton Mills.

A. E. Strange has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at the Berryton (Ga.) Mills.

G. W. Corn has been promoted from second hand to overseer of weave room No. 2 at the Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Lewis W. Parker has resigned as president of the Parker Cotton Mills but will remain a member of the board of directors.

R. F. Bagwell of Ware Shoals, S. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the D. E. Converse Co., Glendale, S. C.

J. S. Linde has resigned as overseer of weaving at Bath, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Alexander City (Ala.) Mills.

M. C. Branch, of Thos. M. Branch & Co., bankers of Richmond, Va., has been elected president of the Parker Cotton Mills of Greenville, S. C.

A. H. Bahson, secretary and treasurer of the Arista Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C., is to be married on Nov. 18th, to Miss Elizabeth Hill of that city.

Paul Haddock, assistant of John Dabbs, Southern representative of A. Klipstein & Co., recently underwent an operation for appendicitis, but is rapidly recovering.

James Yates has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Shawmut (Ala.) Mills to become overseer of spinning, spooling and warping at the Buck Creek Mill, Siluria, Ala.

CARDS,
DRAWING,

COTTON
MILL MACHINERY

SPINNING
FRAMES,

MASON MACHINE WORKS

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent

Greenville, S. C.

COMBERS,
LAP MACHINES.

MULES,
LOOMS.

T. W. Haddle has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Martel Mill, Egan, Ga., and accepted a similar position at the Courtenay Mfg. Co., Newry, S. C.

G. C. Starr has resigned his position as card grinder at the Hoskins Mill, Charlotte, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Franklin Mills, Concord, N. C.

J. L. Phillips who recently resigned a overseer of weaving at the Southside Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C., has accepted a position at Columbus, Ga.

A. F. Ball has resigned as superintendent of the Watts Mfg. Co., Taylorsville, N. C., to take effect January 1st, 1915, and will spend a year on his farm.

J. O. White, president of the Modena Cotton Mills of Gastonia, N. C., was in the New York and Philadelphia cotton yarn markets during last week looking over the situation.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16.

Aragon Mills,

Rock Hill, S. C.

P. B. Parks Superintendent
Geo. W. McKenzie Carder
E. W. Hopper Spinner
S. J. Hunter Weaver
D. L. Boyd Cloth Room
L. B. Alley Master Mechanic

Beaumont Manufacturing Company,

Spartanburg, S. C.

W. A. Black Superintendent
L. C. Martin Carder
W. M. Suttle Spinner
W. T. Garner Weaver
J. P. Pettit Cloth Room
C. W. Gossett Winding
Orin Johnson Dyer

Inverness Cotton Mills,

Winston-Salem, N. C.

Laurence MacRae Superintendent
E. M. Taylor Carder
Ed Ware Spinner
H. A. Bland Weaver

Bibb Manufacturing Co.,

Reynolds, Ga.

J. J. Edwards Superintendent
H. E. Youngblood Carder
L. H. Hambrick Spinner
S. B. Edwards Master Mechanic

Arcadia Mills,

Arcadia, S. C.

W. S. Moore Superintendent
Pat McGarity Carder and Spinner
W. W. Veal Weaver
E. E. Lindsay Master Mechanic

Courtenay Mfg. Co.,

Newry, S. C.

S. M. Smith Superintendent
C. E. Gaillard Carder
T. W. Haddle Spinner
L. I. Bushbee Weaver
M. C. Sanders Cloth Room
J. A. Kirby Master Mechanic

Monaghan Mills,

Greenville, S. C.

H. E. Bates Superintendent
P. A. Bolt Carder
E. C. Greer Spinner
W. O. Holliday Weaver No. 1
G. W. Corn Weaver No. 2
G. P. Pruitt Cloth Room
S. B. Rhea Master Mechanic

WE HOLD OUR TRADE

By maintaining Quality and Uniformity.

By giving the Trade a Sizing that is ALL SIZING and absolutely no water used in its manufacture

Our Chief Aim is to please our customers and produce better results for less money.

We have confidence enough in our goods to send sample barrel on approval, freight paid, and a practical man to demonstrate our claims.

THE KEEVER BROS. CO.,
Manufacturers of "K. B." SPECIAL SIZING.

289 Market Street, NEWARK, N. J.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Lumberton, N. C.—Lumberton Mill is running 60 hours a week now on full time.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Charles Coleord and S. A. Horton will organize a company to build a cotton mill at this place.

Prendergast, Tenn.—The Prendergast Cotton Mills are putting in four twistlers, one spooler and four Universal winders and are now operating day and night.

Bessemer City, N. C.—The mills are on full time again and things are beginning to brighten up here. Houses are being put in shape for the operatives in the Harboro Mills, which will resume work soon under new management.

Westminster, S. C.—The Westminster Shuttle works has been commissioned by the secretary of state, with a capital of \$4,000. The petitioners are: W. M. Walker, W. B. Brown and P. P. Sullivan.

Anderson, S. C.—A fire occurred at the Connefoss Yarn Mills early Monday morning. Flames probably from sparks from the machinery, were discovered in the picker room. They were extinguished before very much damage was done.

Gaffney, S. C.—The Irene Mills, which has been running day and night since its establishment ten years ago, has discontinued the night shift and will hereafter run only in day time. The new arrangement went into effect Saturday and will be indefinite.

Anderson, S. C.—The new addition to the Riverside Mill is being completed and the machinery is being started up as fast as possible. This new addition is a splendid and complete little mill within itself. It is on the ground floor of the main building of the Riverside Mill and contains the newest and most up-to-date machinery that is on the market.

Salisbury, N. C.—There was a bad fire at the Vance Cotton Mills, being discovered at 6 o'clock last Friday morning, when the night force was coming off and the day force going on duty. The blaze was in the frame warehouse near the main building of the mill and which was used as a storage house for baled waste cotton, of which there were something like fifty bales in the building. All of this was badly damaged some so bad that it is beyond use. The other will have to be carefully picked over and this will entail quite a little expense.

The total loss will be between \$1,200 and \$1,500 with no insurance, though it was at first thought the house and contents were insured. It had been but had run out some time ago and the supposition was that it had been renewed.

Davidson, N. C.—The management of the Delburg Cotton Mill is having built for immediate use a warehouse for storing cotton. It is being constructed along approved lines, so as to secure low insurance rates. The building is a frame one. It will hold about 700 bales. The site is about 40 feet north of the mill building and just beyond the right-of-way of the Southern Railway on the west side.

Louisville, Ky.—The Kentucky Yarn Co., lately noted as being organized, will incorporate with a capital stock of \$100,000. They have acquired a plant in this city and will install machinery for the manufacture of coarse cotton yarns. The mill when completed will have a capacity of 75,000 pounds of yarn per week. The officers of the company are W. C. Nones, president; Seth M. Nones, secretary and treasurer and Ira F. Phillips, general manager.

Columbus, Ga.—It is announced that the Meritas Mills have just purchased 5,000 bales of cotton, and that it is being stored away in the company's warehouse. The management declines to give out any figures on the purchase, but it is understood that the deal represented an outlay of about \$200,000. The cotton was bought in various cities, and is being shipped to Columbus for storage. In addition, other cotton has been purchased recently by the mills, and it is announced that the big warehouse is practically full of the raw material.

Greenville, S. C.—The Carolina Mills have recently received orders for goods of a different sley construction to that heretofore made by them, which has necessitated a complete new equipment of harness for their looms. They have discontinued the use of twine harness and have re-placed the same on all their looms with the double frame harness with flat steel heddles. The order for the new equipment was placed with Hampton Smith, Southern Agent, Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.

Elkin, N. C.—The Chatham Manufacturing Co., the largest manufacturer of blankets, exclusively in the South has secured the order from the French government for, we understand, a million blankets, or five hundred thousand pairs. Upon the merit of their blankets, and their national reputation as manufacturers they succeeded in getting the order, which the mill is now filling as fast as possible. The plant is running at night, getting in several hours overtime, in order to handle the contract promptly, and to maintain a contract promise, and to maintain a sufficient output to fill their present output in addition to the government orders.

Concord, N. C.—It is reported that the Cannon Manufacturing Company will begin operating a motor bus from Concord to Kannapolis in a short time. It is planned to operate the bus on a regular schedule, the first trip being made in the morning in time to get the employees of the Cannon office to their work and the other trips made at stated intervals during the day. The bus, if put on, will prove a great convenience to the residents of Concord and Kannapolis.

Gastonia, N. C.—All Gastonia's 17 cotton mills are again running full time with the exception of one, which will resume full time next week. During the past several weeks, when other similar manufacturing industries over the south were curtailing work, only four of the cotton mills in Gastonia stopped work at all and then for only two or three days during the week. Without an exception every other industry in Gastonia is now running full time and enjoying a lucrative business, and encouraging outlook for future business is evident.

Sacramento, Cal.—The Woodstock Cotton Mills Co., Los Angeles, has been incorporated to manufacture all kinds of cotton goods. Capital, \$1,000,000, of which \$500 has been subscribed. Incorporators: Harry C. Jackson, C. A. Roberts, L. M. Sullivan, E. E. Whitney, Jr., and E. S. Cummings.

Coincident with the filing of these articles of incorporation was that of the Woodstock Land Co. with an authorized capital stock of \$1,250,000, of which \$500 has been subscribed. The same coterie of incorporators was named. No authentic information could be obtained as to what plans had been initiated by the new corporators, but it is thought that the efforts of industrial organizations in southern California to have cotton mills established here, fostered, in some measure, the formation of the Woodstock Cotton Mills Co.

Resignation of Lewis W. Parker.

The retirement of Lewis W. Parker as president of the Parker Cotton Mills and the appointment of Melville C. Branch to succeed him, does not mean, says the Greenville Daily Piedmont, that he will entirely divest himself of his active connection with the corporation bearing his name, but, according to his own statement, will retain his holdings in the mills and will continue to act on the board of directors. Mr. Parker returned to Greenville yesterday from New York where he had been in attendance upon a meeting of officials of the mills and where he tendered his resignation. With him was Alex Macbeth, who resigned as treasurer. William E. Beattie, who was appointed as Mr. Macbeth's successor is not expected to return before

Tuesday, according to latest advices from him.

At his offices today, in the Masonic Temple, a host of friends greeted Mr. Parker and a pleasant expectancy was realized when he assured his callers that he would not sever his connection with the interests of the corporation. To a reporter he confirmed as practically correct the "story" carried in the New York Commercial Journal in which he is quoted as saying, "that he found the burden of attending to the financial and manufacturing duties of the largest group of cotton mills in the South, too much for one man to handle."

According to the Wall Street Journal, it is apparent that Mr. Parker's health has been impaired by the strain of the past few months, and if this voluntary retirement from active work had not come his friends are of the opinion that he would have completely broken down are of the opinion that his retirement from active business with the corporation is not permanent, but will last until a reorganization of the duties of managing the large concern has been brought about.

The story in the Wall Street Journal, in full, is as follows:

"News of the retirement of Lewis W. Parker from the management of the Parker Cotton Mills Company was very much talked about in the cotton goods markets yesterday. It appears that his health has been impaired by the strain of the past few months, and if his voluntary retirement from active work had not come his friends are of the opinion that he would have completely broken down. As soon as he can arrange his affairs he will take a prolonged rest, but it will be some time before he can entirely divest himself of his active connection with the corporation bearing his name. Indeed, several of his friends in the market are of the opinion that his retirement from active business with the corporation is not permanent, but will last until a reorganization of the duties of managing the large concern has been brought about.

"It has been contended for years by experienced cotton manufacturers that no single man is able to handle alone the onerous duties attaching to the financial and manufacturing management of twenty cotton mills, making different products. That Mr. Parker has been an indefatigable worker has been well known, and that he has accomplished so much has been regarded as marvelous by those who have been in closest touch with his enterprises. Had he allowed a financier to handle the financial end of the corporation's affairs and given his whole attention to the perfecting of the manufacturing organization, in co-operation with his selling agencies, it is declared by his friends that he could have carried the burden of corporate co-ordination of segregated plants to a successful issue.

"The methods of financing the big enterprise necessitate the floating of considerable individual mill paper, and constant watching of this phase of the business is in itself a most trying occupation and really requires the attention of a skillful financier. In ordinary financial periods the business can readily be handled in conjunction with the manufacturing end, the manufacturers say, but in such times as the past four months either one end or the other must be neglected if human endurance is to continue.

"It is quite natural to hear many comments in the market to the effect that Mr. Parker's political activities in conjunction with tariff matters for the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association impaired his usefulness as a borrower for his cotton mill enterprises. But it was learned from the most reliable sources that the mills have very rarely been borrowers in unfriendly quarters where tariff views might injure them, so that all comment on that score was idle. None of the four commission houses through which sales of goods have been made has been at all conspicuous in mixing up business views with politics, and Mr. Parker has been too shrewd a business man to compromise the interests of stockholders by leaning upon those who might prove unfriendly in business for political reasons.

"The banking house represented by the new president, Mr. Branch, has long been associated with Mr. Parker's enterprises, while the new treasurer, Mr. Beattie, is known all through the Southern manufacturing world as the closest social and business friend Mr. Parker has. With this knowledge in mind, it is declared that his retirement really means the acceptance of an opportunity to bring about a re-arrangement in the details of management that will simplify the carrying on of the work of the mills.

"Assurance is given from several sources that the strengthening of the finances of the concern will soon bring about a much healthier condition than has existed from the start.

"While it is conceded that a man of Mr. Parker's great abilities cannot be without enemies, it was generally agreed about the markets yesterday that he is one of the most picturesque figures that has come to the front in the wonderful development of the Southern cotton manufacturing industry. He had been a school teacher, and a lawyer in his young manhood, and from the date of his first vote he held decided political opinions.

"When the failure of the cotton goods commission house of Carey, Bayne & Smith occurred some years ago Mr. Parker was employed as a lawyer for the house and later became a receiver for some of the mills involved. He displayed ex-



A Humidifier Your Help Will Like

Some humidifying systems have an excess of parts. And you say what do I care whether they like it or not. Just a moment. Yes, you do. Because if they don't like it—or anything else—they are going to do one of two things—put it on the bum, or get another job.

And you and I lose.

I know a factory where there are Turbos and another humidifier. The help prefer a job in the Turbo rooms. Perhaps because all the other equipment 's new and runs well.

But the funny part of it is they keep applying to the Super for a chance to get a job in the rooms where the Turbos are.

How do I know? The said Super said so. Nuff ced.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.

Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office Commercial Building, Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager.

TEXTILE BOOKS

Carding and Spinning, by G. F. Ivey.—Price \$1.00. A practical book on carding and spinning which will be found useful.

Carding Lessons for the Mill Boy—Vaughan—Price \$1.00. A practical carder. Written especially for young carders.

Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations—By D. A. Tompkins—Price \$5.00. An elementary text book for textile schools and self-instruction. Every operation in the ordinary cotton mill is explained simply and with the use of illustrations. Contains much information of value to the experienced man. 395 pages; 33 illustrations; cloth.

Plain Series of Cotton Spinning Calculations—by Cook—\$1.00. A unique and valuable book giving the calculations used in mixing, carding, drawing, and spinning cotton, also original drawings showing points where changes of drafts, speeds, etc., should be made. Setting, production, doublings. 90 pages; freely illustrated; cloth.

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

ceptional ability in handling ex-mills as manufacturing concerns. In gatherings of manufacturers in the South he became a leading figure through his ability to discuss the merits of various propositions of mutual interest. His service to the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association was exceptionally fruitful, and he came to be regarded as a leader in forcing through many reforms.

"From the time he conceived the big merger of South Carolina cotton mills and carried them through the corporate stages successfully until they became working units in large production he was regarded as one of the most remarkable men in the business. But those who have been closely associated with him for the past year have feared that the big organization was becoming a one-man concern more and more; hence they argued it was running up against the difficulty that has not yet been overcome in textile combinations, and that is the one systematizing the management operations successfully."

Flower Show at Louise Mills.

The annual flower show of the Louise Mill, Charlotte, N. C., was held on October 30th. The attendance was large and the exhibits of flowers this year were pronounced better than at any of the previous shows. The address of the evening, delivered by T. L. Kirkpatrick, of the Charlotte bar, held the close attention of the audience.

Prizes for the best kept yards were awarded as follows:

Mesdames V. B. Caudle, \$5; S. R. Mantooth, \$5; W. F. Bennett, \$5; D. I. Williams, \$5.

Prizes for best grown flowers were: Mesdames V. B. Caudle, \$3; D. I. Williams, \$2; S. A. Yandle, \$2; D. J. Sossomon, \$2; W. H. Connor, \$2; W. F. Bennett, \$2.

For the best designs the prizes were: Mesdames J. H. Bagwell, \$3; E. L. Chapman, \$2; and \$1 each to the following: Mesdames D. I. Williams, Ola Smith, Julia Johnston, S. A. Yandle, Ollie Wilson, and Hattie Hill.

In addition to the above prizes for flowers and well kept yards, the Charlotte Gas Co. offered \$5 for the best cake baked on a gas stove and \$2.50 for the second best. The first prize went to Miss Beulah Helms and the second to Mrs. O. A. Yandle.

H. H. Boyd, general superintendent, made a short address in which he announced that during the coming year he would give \$5 to the boy or girl who would grow the best potted plant.

Among the handsomest flowers shown, but not competing for prizes were those grown in the yard of Supt. E. M. Walters, and Master Mechanic D. J. Sossomon.

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WILLIAM FIRTH, President

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JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, 1014 Healy Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The firmer tone in the raw cotton market and the improvement in the financial outlook have been reflected in the further feeling of confidence seen in the cotton goods market. Buyers have found that prices on staple cotton goods are holding steady and considerable business on both brown and bleached goods was put through last week. Deliveries on goods sold last week run through the last two months of the year and into the first months of the coming year.

A good volume of business for export to the Red Sea district was put through last week, for November and December delivery. Mills and selling agents have stiffened their prices especially on brown cotton goods, and the soft spots seen two or three weeks ago have disappeared. Standard lines of bleached cotton goods have moved freely during the past week, both for immediate and future delivery.

There was a fair demand for gray goods last week, print cloths, sheetings and cloths for the clothing trades showing more strength, due to the cotton situation. Mills are hesitating about business for next year at the prices now prevailing. They find it hard to buy cotton for the future at low prices and this keeps from them quoting prices on goods to be delivered next year.

The dyestuff situation is still a prominent factor in the colored goods division of the market, and is delaying the revision of prices on colored goods. This is true both of the heavier grades of goods as well as gingham and prints.

The gray goods markets, aside from the strengthening in the price of cotton, have not shown any material change, though business was better last week than it has been lately. Prices are holding steady and the demand for goods is not very active. Handlers of finished goods say that the demand for them is nothing like normal. Many factors in the market, while not expecting to see gray goods go any lower, do not think that the market will do more than hold steady at the present prices.

Conditions are not reported as satisfactory in the fine and fancy goods market. Mills have orders which will keep them busy until the end of the year, but they are not getting much new business.

It is generally thought that the situation on dyestuffs is slowly improving and that it will be still better with the arrival of ships which are now on the way with supplies. Handlers of dress gingham got more business last week and prices on these goods are holding well.

The Fall River print cloth market last week, while not as active as the preceding week, held steady and the total sales reached 200,000 pieces. Mills held firmly for better prices on all goods and in some cases got advances. Buyers were expecting to buy extensively at the prices of the previous week, but were not in-

clined to meet the advances.

Narrow goods, for the first time in some weeks, were active last week, and trading in wide styles was limited. Most of the narrow goods sold were 25 and 27-inch styles and the prices on these advanced a sixteenth of a cent. Most of the business last week was placed for deliveries to run into the first three months of the coming year. Sateens and twills were dull.

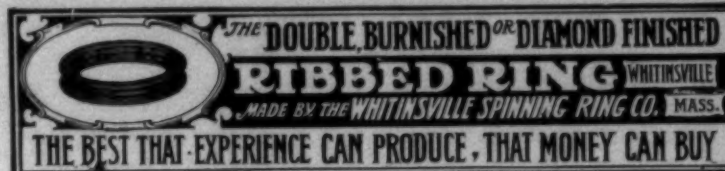
Prices on cotton goods were quoted in New York last week as follows:

Print cloth, 28-in., std 3	—
28-inch, 64x60s	2 7-8
4-yard, 80x80s	5 3-4 5 7-8
Gray goods, 38-inch,	
68x72s	4 1-2 4 3-4
38 1-2-inch, 64x64s..	4 —
Brown drills, std.	7 3-4 —
Sheetings, So., std. ..	6 6 1-4
4-yard, 56x60s	4 1-2 4 3-4
4-yard, 48x48s	5 1-4 —
4 1-2-yard, 44x44s..	4 5-8 —
6-yard, 48x52s	4 3-8 —
Denims, 9-ounce	13 1-2 17
tark, 8 1-2-oz., duck..	14 —
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-	
inch, duck	16 1-2 —
Ticking, 8-ounce	13 —
Standard, fancy print	5 1-4 —
Standard, gingham...	6 1-4 —
Fine dress gingham...	7 1-2 9 1-4
Kid finished cambric	3 1-2 4

Hester's Weekly Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates, not to close of corresponding weeks:

Bales.	
In sight for week	561,000
In sight for same seven days	
last year	766,000
In sight for the month	472,000
In sight for the same date	
last year	603,000
In sight for season	3,191,000
In sight for same date last	
year	5,644,000
Port receipts for season....	1,679,000
Port receipts to same date	
last year	4,182,000
Overland to mills and Canada	
for season	147,000
Overland to mills and Cana-	
da to same date last year	232,000
Southern mill takings for	
season	609,000
Southern mill takings to	
same date last year....	817,000
Interior stocks in excess of	
Sept. 1.	756,000
Interior stocks in excess of	
Sept. 1 last year	413,000
Foreign export sfor week..	128,000
Foreign exports for same	
seven days last year..	375,000
Foreign exports for season.	677,000
Foreign exports to same	
date last year	2,864,000
Northern spinners' takings	
and Canada for week...	89,000
Northern spinners' takings	
and Canada for same	
seven days last year..	126,000
Northern spinners' takings	
and Canada for season..	503,000
Northern spinners' takings	
and Canada for season..	503,000



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BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

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Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

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General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

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—Manufacturers—

CASTOR OIL, SOLUBLE OIL, BLEACHING OIL, TURKEY
RED OIL, SNOWFLAKE, SOLUBLE GREASE
FLAXHORN, ALPHA SODA, OLEINE
B. & L. ANTI-CHLORINE, SOLUBLE WAX
BLEACHERS BLUES

Works and Office

Atlantic, Mass.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—In the yarn market here last week, a good many inquiries for yarns for future deliveries were received and these resulted in some large orders. Sales of from 25,000 to 75,000 pounds of knitting yarns, and of 25,000 to 50,000 pounds of weaving yarns, were made. However, the most of last week's sales were made up of small lots for nearby deliveries.

Southern spinners who have booked enough business to keep them running until the first of the year, have advanced their prices on weaving yarns. Spinners of knitting yarns, in some cases, are also asking higher prices and in some instances, knitters are paying an advance on spot prices for future deliveries. One sale of 24s cones for spot delivery was made at 17 cents, another sale of 24s Southern frame spun cones at 18 cents for January and later deliveries. A sale of 25,000 pounds of 12s Southern frame spun cones was made for 14 1-2 cents, 18s cones sold for 16 cents and 14s for 15 and 15 1-2 cents.

There was not much demand for combed yarns, either single or ply last week. There was practically no calls for single combed peeler on cones. Sales of Southern frame spun combed peeler on cones were made on the basis of 19 and 19 1-2 cents for 10s.

Southern spinners of weaving yarns have advanced their prices from a cent to a cent and a half. One spinner quoted 20-2 warps at 17 1-2 cents and thinks that this market will be up to his price before he needs additional orders. Another spinner asked 19 cents for 24-2 warps. However sales of 20-2 warps were made in this market at 15 1-2 and 16 cents, 24-2 warps at 17 cents and 30-2 warps and skeins at 18 and 18 1-2 cents.

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	13 1-2—
10s	13 1-2—14
12s	14 —
14s	14 1-2—
16s	15 —
20s	15 —
24s	16 —16 1-2
26s	16 1-2—17
30s	18 —18 1-2

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

8s	13 1-2—
10s	14 —
12s	14 —
14s	14 —14 1-2
16s	14 —14 1-2
20s	15 1-2—
24s	16 1-2—
26s	17 —
30s	18 —
40s	23 —24
50s	28 —29
60s	35 —36

Southern Single Warps.

8s	13 1-2—
10s	13 1-2—14
12s	14 —
14s	14 —14 1-2
16s	14 1-2—15
20s	15 1-2—
24s	16 1-2—
26s	17 —
30s	18 —18 1-2
40s	23 —25
50s	28 —28 1-2

Southern Two-Ply Warps.

8s	13 1-2—14
10s	14 —
12s	14 —14 1-2
14s	14 1-2—15
16s	15 —15 1-2
20s	16 —16 1-2
24s	16 1-2—17
26s	17 1-2—
30s	18 —18 1-2
40s	23 —25
50s	28 1-2—

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cone.

8s	13 1-2—14
10s	14 —15
12s	14 1-2—15
14s	15 —15 1-2
16s	15 1-2—16
18s	16 —16 1-2
20s	16 1-2—17
22s	17 —17 1-2
24s	17 —17 1-2
26s	17 1-2—18
30s	18 1-2—19

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins.

9-4 slack	15 1-2—
8-4 slack	14 1-2—15
8-3-4 hard twist	13 1-2—14

Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins.

22s	18 —
24s	18 1-2—
26s	19 —
30s	20 —20 1-2
36s	21 1-2—22
40s	24 —25
50s	29 —30
60s	37 —38

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins.

22s	17 —
24s	17 —17 1-2
26s	18 —
30s	18 1-2—
36s	20 —20 1-2
40s	23 —25
50s	28 —29
60s	35 —35 1-2
16s	14 1-2—

The Retort Jocular.

Inquisitive Old Lady (noticing men removing furniture from a house)—Are the people here moving?
The Moving Man—Oh, no, mum. We're just taking the furniture out for a drive!

F. C. Abbott & Co.

Charlotte, N. C.
BROKERS

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks
N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Railroad Stock and Other High Grade Securities

Southern Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville, com	85	...
Aragon	49	...
American Spinning, com	150	...
Alpine, pfd.	100	...
Alta Vista	86	...
Armstrong	100	...
Arcadia, S. C., pfd	94	...
Arlington	136	...
Brown, com	120	...
Brown, pfd	100	...
Cannon	125	...
Cabarrus	120	...
Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd.	100	...
Chronicle	160	...
Cliffside	190	195
Columbus Mfg.	85	...
Dixie Cotton Mill, N. C.	60	...
Dakota	125	...
Elba Mfg. Co., pfd	100	...
Entwistle Mfg. Co.	100	115
Efrd, N. C.	110	...
Erwin, com.	155	...
Erwin, pfd.	100	...
Easley	175	...
Flint	200	...
Florence	125	...
Gaston Mfg.	85	...
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	57	...
Gibson	100	...
Gibson pfd.	100	...
Glenwood	96	...
Gray Mfg. Co.	125	...
Henrietta	117	125
Highland Park	200	203
Highland Park, pfd.	102	...
Imperial	136	...
Kesler	161	...
Lancaster Mills, pfd	95	...
Limestone	150	...
Loray Mills pfd	85	...
Loray, com.	10	...
Lowell	200	...
Marion	75	...
Marlboro Cotton Mill	50	...
Majestic	150	...
Modena	105	...
Ozark	110	...
Paola	70	...
Pacolet, com.	100	103
Pacolet, 1st pfd.	100	103
Parker, common	5	10
Parker Mills, pfd.	30	...
Parker Mills, guaranteed	87 1/2	...
Patterson	129	...
Poe Mfg. Co.	90	101
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	145	...
Salisbury	150	...
Roberdel	160	...
Raleigh Cotton Mill	85	...
Steele Cotton Mill	106	...
Spartan Mill	110	...
Vance Mills	107	...
Victory Mfg. Co.	66	...
Ware Shoals	70	...
Washington Mills	10	...
Washington Mills, pfd	100	...
Woodlawn	121	...
Woodside Mills Co., guar.	100	...
Woodside, pfd	80	...
Woodside, com.	37 1/2	...
Wiscassett	125	...
Williamston, com.	100	...
Williamston, pfd.	90	...
Young-Hartsell	90	...

Cotton Goods in Japan.

(Continued from Page 8.)

Yusen Kaisha has the monopoly of handling Indian cotton and the other companies get only such cotton as is given them by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Usually the Nippon Yusen Kaisha transports over 80 per cent of the Indian cotton shipped to Japan and gives the remainder to its partners in the pool agreement.

Development of Cotton Manufacturing.

Chronological Summary.

The manufacture of cotton by machinery started in Japan in 1866 with the establishment of a mill with 5,456 spindles at Isonohama, near Kagoshima, in the southern part of the island of Kiushiu. The first weave shed with power looms commenced work at Tokyo, with 200 looms, in 1888. From these small beginnings has developed the cotton-manufacturing industry of Japan.

Founding of First Mill.

The Daimyo Nariakira Shimazu, though he never saw a cotton mill, has been called the father of the Japanese cotton industry. He was the head of the old Kagoshima clan, in the Province of Satsuma, southern Kiushiu, when, shortly after the middle of the nineteenth century, some cotton yarn was brought in by a foreign ship. He was much impressed with the superiority of this machine-made yarn over the native hand spun and by the higher price that could be obtained for it. He became anxious to establish a mill to make such yarn in his Province, but died before he could complete the arrangements. His son Yoshimitsu decided to carry out his father's idea, and finally, in 1865, ordered, through a Manchester merchantile house, the complete equipment for a small spinning mill. The machinery was supplied by Platt Bros. & Co., of Oldham, and on January 9, 1866, they shipped 3 mules and 6 throstle-spinning machines, comprising a total of 5,456 spindles, with the necessary preparatory machines. After a six months' trip around the Cape these arrived in Nagasaki Harbor on July 12, 1866, and were thence transported to Kagoshima. Here, near the seashore, the Daimyo established the first cotton-spinning mill in Japan and called it after the place Isonohama, which means Beach of Beaches. He hired Englishmen to erect and operate the mill, the building for which was constructed entirely of stone at heavy cost. Coal he brought from Chikuzen, some 150 miles away, and as transportation facilities at that time were most primitive it proved very costly. Cotton had to be brought still further, most of it coming from the Province of Hiroshima and Osaka.

The yarn made by this mill was much inferior to the foreign products, but so much cheaper than the hand spun that it enjoyed a great reputation throughout the country and was known as Iso-kasi, or the yarn of the beach.

(Continued Next Week.)

Personal Items

C. E. Sheppard has accepted the position of second hand in spinning at Shawmut, Ala.

Cherry L. Emmerson, connected with the Charlotte office of the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., and one of the most popular salesmen in the South, is to be married December 11th, to Miss Sina Woods, of Atlanta.

Another Ten Year Superintendent.

Our attention has been called to the fact that in giving our recent list of men who had been superintendents for ten years we omitted the name of J. S. P. Carpenter of Cherryville, N. C. In 1905 Mr. Carpenter was superintendent of the Cherryville Mfg. Co., and now holds a similar position with the Melville Mfg. Co., of the same place.

If there are any others whom we omitted from the ten year list we would be glad to have their names.

Gardens Thriving in Mill District.

A large part of the pleasure of going to the state fair last week was the long ride through Olympia and Granby mill villages. They are real "villages," with cottages where vines climb over the porches and old time flowers bloom in the yards.

A little church nestling here and there, and the school house sitting comfortably in the grove made a very inviting picture with the harmonious tones of red, yellow and brown in the changing leaves. The village folk pride themselves especially upon their flower gardens.—Columbia State.

Lewis W. Parker's Resignation.

No man in the southern textile district has labored more energetically or attempted greater things in the development of the industry than Lewis W. Parker.—Spartanburg Herald.

The statement of Parker Mills shows it to be in position to get along pretty well; the new managers, Mr. Branch and Mr. Beattie, are men of force and high standing in finance and industry and they will handle the company's affairs with skill. Their task, we hope, will not be so arduous as Mr. Parker's has been. No man, in our opinion, could have done more with Parker Mills and Mr. Parker has done.—Columbia State.

The retirement of Mr. Lewis Parker from the presidency of the Parker Cotton Mills Company is a matter of more than passing interest to the textile industry of the South. Mr. Parker had formed the merger of this string of mills in 1911, when the situation from a business standpoint demanded financiering and organization of a bold and skillful character, and it was Mr. Parker who saved the day. It is stated that he leaves the mills in good financial shape. The owners of the several properties owe much to Mr. Parker's fine management.—Charlotte Observer.

Should Meet at Greenville, S. C. by the Southern Textile Association relative to same.

We strongly favor the proposition of Greenville, S. C., as outlined in the following letter and would like to have favorable action taken

We are opposed to going back to the Isle of Palms for the summer meeting because it is too far from the mill centers and we think that

**Diamond Roving Cans
Diamond Fibre Trucks
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Diamond State Fibre Co., Elsmere, Del.

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OLD SHUTTLES MADE NEW

Why throw your old SHUTTLES away when you can save money by having them refilled at the

WESTMINSTER SHUTTLE WORKS

WESTMINSTER, S. C.

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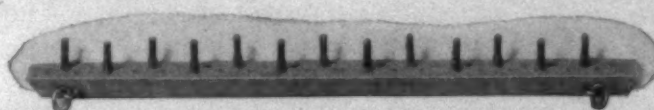
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Brush Co.,**

**Atlanta
Ga.**

Saves the broom expense. A push broom with a curve that throws the dirt and lint to the center.



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Moving and erecting of old and new machinery a specialty.
Flyers balanced and repaired.
Spindles straightened and repointed.

ASK ABOUT US—WE CAN MAKE YOU MONEY.

OUR LARGEST ASSETS ARE PLEASED CUSTOMERS



YORKSHIRE GUM

A SOLUBLE GUM to be used in Warp Sizing. It is especially valuable as a binder, as it combines readily with any starches and holds the Size well on the yarn. We recommend this Gum especially where wires are in use. Besides making a smooth, pliable warp, users of Yorkshire Gum will find the threads split readily, and "break backs" are eliminated. While giving the very best results it is, at the same time, a most economical Size. It also prevents foaming in the box. Should use Raw Tallow or Soluble Tallow in addition. Write for formula.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

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CAMERON McRAE

Southern Sales Agent

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Hendersonville, N. C., or Asheville, N. C., would be the most suitable place to hold the next meeting and then we should go to Greenville for the fall meeting.

Greenville, S. C., Nov. 9, 1914.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,
Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Clark: The Chamber of Commerce of Greenville will present an invitation to the Southern Textile Association at the Birmingham meeting, asking that the Association hold its fall meeting in November, 1915, at Greenville, S. C., and that a permanent arrangement be made to meet in Greenville every two years thereafter for the fall convention. It is also desired that an exhibition be arranged in connection with the Greenville meetings and under the auspices of the Association. The Chamber of Commerce will provide a suitable hall for the exhibition and for the meetings of the Association without cost to the Association.

It is the idea to begin in this way on a small scale, an exhibit to be held in Greenville every two years under the auspices of the association.

Of course, I am anxious, if possible to have the invitation favorably passed upon and we hope that our Greenville delegation will be able to bring this about.

I am taking the liberty of advising you of this suggestion at this time and trust that you will see your way clear to give it your support.

I hope to see you at Birmingham and with kindest personal regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Robt. F. Bowe.

Card Clothing.

(Continued from Page 7.)

for grinding the flats is to use both types of rollers alternately; that is, after grinding with the long roller, then to use the wheel. By using the wheel grinder on the flats in combination with the long roller we get quite as true grinding, but better side grinding and keener points, than can be obtained with the use of the long roller alone.

The stripping out of cylinders and doffers requires to be carried out periodically to remove accumulations from between the teeth, this operation being done as often as circumstances require. The importance of this work is in very many instances not fully realized, being often entrusted to inexperienced boys, whose sole idea is to rush the work through in the least possible time.

The cylinders and doffers, whilst being stripped, should be revolved at the slowest possible speed and with a slowly revolving brush, say, not more than 250 revolutions per minute; this allows of a fairly deep penetration of the stripping wire into the cylinder teeth with a minimum of strain on the wire and results in a clear foundation. The stripping brush wire should be long and flexible, with sufficient angle to remove and retain the waste fibres and other impurities embedded between the teeth of the cylinders.—Canadian Textile Journal.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the *Southern Textile Bulletin* affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the *Southern Textile Bulletin* and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Wanted.

A Northern man, at present employed as superintendent, would like to correspond with some mill who wants to employ a hustler who can get results. 30 years practical experience, a good carder, an expert weaver and finisher, and a good mechanic. Thoroughly experienced on white or colored, fine or medium work. Married, moral and strictly temperate. All correspondence considered strictly confidential. Address Supt. care Southern Textile Bulletin.

For Sale.

1 34-inch Cotton Shearing and Brushing Machine, for 30-inch goods. Type No. 34, with one card roll, 2 brushes (one soft) and 2 sets of shear blades on bottom, and one card roll, 2 brushes (one soft) and one set of shear blades on top, 2 emery rolls, 2 steel bladed beaters in front, with 7-inch and 8-inch Steam Calender with Steamer.

1 34-inch Stretch roll, 8-inch diameter, with corrugated slats, front brackets, rolls and pads, 1 pair rods for same, for 34-inch 7-inch and 8-inch Calender Rolling Machine.

1 32-inch Cloth Folder, for 32-inch goods, adjustable for 1 yard, and 1 1-4 yard folds, patent automatic drop centre. Low back frame. Price low. Address Box 903, Charlotte, N. C.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Have had long experience and handled large rooms successfully. Can furnish first-class references from former employers. Address No. 860.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Five years overseer of weaving and two years as superintendent. Can furnish good references. Address No. 861.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Have had long experience, especially on colored and fancy goods. Can give former employers as reference. Address No. 862.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed as overseer of winding, but prefer spinning room. Have had long experience and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 863.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been assistant superintendent of large mill and have had long experience on both colored and white goods. Fine references. Address No. 864.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience both as overseer and as superintendent and as especially strong on carding. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 865.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Am well educated and have had considerable practical experience. Now employed and can furnish fine references. Address No. 866.

WANT position as superintendent or general manager. Have good experience on both white and colored goods and am good manager of help. Fine references. Address No. 867.

WANT position of overseer of carding or spinning or both. 18 years experience in both. Nothing less than \$2.50 considered. Good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 868.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Age 33. Now employed but have best of reasons for wanting to change. Can furnish good references. Address No. 869.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. 16 years experience in those positions and am now employed. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 870.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 15 years experience, as such on sheetings, drills, duck and osnaburges. Can give good references. Or will take position as traveling salesman for a sizing compound firm. Address No. 871.

POSITION as superintendent wanted by first-class man with 10 years experience as superintendent. Experienced on sheeting and drills for export and converters trade. Am also first-class duck manufacturer. Age 42. High class references. Address No. 872.

WANT position as overseer of carding in N. C., S. C., or Ga., at not less than \$3.00 per day. 12 years experience as overseer of carding on both white and colored. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 873.

WANT position as superintendent of either spinning or weaving mill. Have had long experience and am now employed. Fine references. Address No. 874.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Have had long experience in good mills and can furnish fine references. Address No. 875.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and am now employed. Especially strong in carding department, but experienced in all. Address No. 876.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine work and can give satisfactory references if desired. Address No. 877.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning on either white or colored work. Have had good experience and can furnish satisfactory references. Address 878.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning in small mill or overseer of spinning in a large mill at not less than \$3.00 per day. Age 35. Good character and habits. Long experience. Address No. 879.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Have had several years experience as superintendent and can furnish good references. Address No. 880.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill on yarns or plain weaving. Now employed as carder and spinner and giving entire satisfaction, but am competent for superintendent's position. Good references. Address No. 881.

WANT a position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Now employed but for good reasons prefer to change. Can furnish references from former employers. Address No. 882.

WANT position as master mechanic. 20 years experience and can furnish fine references. Have 2 doffers and 1 spinner. Strictly sober. Address No. 883.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or as second hand in large mill. Age 32. Strictly temperate. 15 years experience on yarns from 12's to 8's. Good references. Address No. 884.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 14 years experience and am now employed but prefer larger job. Fine references. Address No. 885.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am experienced on both coarse and fine numbers, white and colored. Prefer Ga. or S. C. Sober. Good manager of help. Satisfactory references. Address No. 886.

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WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Married and strictly sober. 16 years experience. Am also a technical graduate of the I. C. S. Nothing less than \$4.00 per day will interest me. References. Address No. 887.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Long practical experience on all classes of yarns from 4s to 180s. Also experience on automobile tire and similar fabrics. Fine references. Address No. 888.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer weaving, or traveling salesman. Have had experience in such positions and can furnish good reference. Address No. 889.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Experienced on both white and colored goods and now employed in large mill. Can give present and former employers as reference. Address No. 890.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and given satisfaction. Reason for changing better salary. Age 45. Married. Strictly sober. Experienced from ground up on both white and colored work. Address No. 891.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or as assistant superintendent. Now employed as superintendent of small mill, but would change for larger job. Long experience and good references. Address No. 892.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Long experience. Now employed. Good references. Will not consider less than \$2.50. Address No. 893.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer at not less than \$5.00 per day. Long experience on fancies, dobby and jacquard goods. 13 years with present employer. Good habits and satisfactory references. Address No. 894.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding, spinning or winding. Age 40. Married. Can furnish the best of references. Address No. 895.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Employed at present and getting good production, but wish to change. Can furnish references. Address No. 896.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience, especially on hosiery yarns. Can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 897.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine numbers and can furnish good references both as to character and ability. Age 41. Married. Address No. 898.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer larger job. Long experience and fine references. Address No. 899.

WANT position as master mechanic. Age 33, and have had lots of experience in cotton mill work. Married. Sober. Reliable. Good references. Address No. 900.

COMPETENT young superintendent 30 years of age, wants larger position. Am practical and capable giving you good service on either plain, fancy, or colored goods. Will be pleased to submit reference and correspond with any good sized mill wanting a man. Address No. 901.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer to change. Can furnish best of references. Have had long experience. Address No. 902.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or designer. Have had long experience on fancy weaves, turkish towels and also plain work. Strictly sober, good manager of help, can get results. Fine references. Address No. 903.

WANT position as overser of small weave room or second hand in large room. Prefer Draper job, but am also experienced on other makes. Address No. 904.

WANT position as superintnedent Long expreince as carder and spinner and am now employed as superintendent. Can furnish first class refrences. Address No. 905

WANT position as superintnedent or overseer of carding. Have had long experience in yarn mills and in plain weaving mills. Fully capable of managing a large mill. Address No. 906.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed as superintendent and giving satisfaction, but want larger mill. Can furnish first-class references. Address No. 907.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Now employed, but want larger job. Would not consider less than \$3.00 per day. Good references. Address No. 908.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or cloth mill. Long service and good training. Can build up run down plant to point of efficiency. Hustler and economical manager. Have never used liquor or cigarettes. Age 35. Married. Let me figure with you

if your results are not what you desire. Correspondence confidential. Address No. 909.

WANT position as superintnedent Long experience and now employed, but wish to change. Good references, both as to ability and character. Address No. 910.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Age 36. Married. Sober. Have been in card room 17 years. Several years as overseer. Good references. Address No. 911.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning or overseer of twisting in a duck mill. Have had long experience as overseer and can handle and size room. Address No. 912.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Long experience in one of the most successful mills in the South and can give them as references. Address No. 913.

WANT position as master mechanic 15 years experience in mill repair work and am now employed. Can furnish references from former employers. Address No. 914.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but want larger room. Have always made good. Satisfactory references. Address No. 915.

WANT position as superintendent. ave had 33 years experience in cotton manufacturing and have been superintendent for 10 years. Now employed and can furnish good references. Address No. 916.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed, but wish to change on account of health of family. Long experience as mill master mechanic. Address No. 917.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or twisting or both. Now employed in first-class mill. Married and strictly sober. Best references. Address No. 918.

WANT position as second hand in carding. Have had long experience and am now employed overhauling. Good references. Address No. 919.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or as salesman for chemicals or sizing compounds. Long experience as overseer of weaving and slashing and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 920.

A NO. 1 OVERSEER of carding wishes to make a change. 10 years experience as overseer in good mills; have made good record with my employers. I deliver the goods at a reasonable cost, and not excuses. Have good letters of references to furnish any looking for a successful carder. Age 40. Have a family. Am sober and of good habits; have a fair textile education. Can change on reasonable notice. Address No. 921.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience on both hosiery and hard yarns. Married. Sober. Reliable. Can furnish good references. Address No. 922.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Age 31. Married. 12 years experience in New Bedford, Mass. Mills. Now employed and can furnish good references. Address No. 923.

WANT position as engineer and machinist. 15 years experience in cotton mill steam plants and shops. Can furnish good references. Now employed and giving satisfaction but wish to change. Address No. 924.

WANT position as superintendent by a man with 30 years experience, having held positions as overseer of carding, spinning, spooling, warping, twisting, slashing and dyeing on indigo, sulphur and aniline dyes. Spent 4 years in weave room, practical designer, etc. A complete cotton graduate of the International Correspondence School, and in the habit of getting results. High production, high quality and low cost. Married, sober and 40 years of age. Best of references. Address No. 925.

WANTED by Southern man, at present employed as superintendent, to correspond with a mill that wants a superintendent who can and will get results. Have held present position as superintendent for over nine years. 36 years old. Married. Guilt-edge references. Correspondence solicited and strictly confidential. Address No. 926.

WANT position as superintnedent of weaving or yarn mill of not less than 15,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent, but want larger mill. Fine references. Address No. 927.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent or carder. Am now employed as carder in large mill and can furnish present employers as reference. Have long experience. Address No. 928.

WANT position as superintendent. Am experienced on all grades of yarns, including Sea Islands and peeler cotton. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but wish to change. Fine references. Address No. 929.

WANT position as overseer of weaving at not less than \$3.50. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but for satisfactory reasons prefer to change. Good reference. Address No. 930.

WANTED position of superintendent by practical man with executive ability, fully capable of managing a mill, one who will stay on the job and get possible results. Ten years as superintendent, twelve as overseer. Experienced on yarns and plain weaves. Now employed. A-1 references. Address No. 931.

WANT position as overseer of carding or carding and spinning, or assistant superintendent. Especially experienced on combed yarns. Satisfactory references. Address No. 932.

WANT position as overseer of dressing or slashing. 16 years experience in this department, during 11 years of which was overseer. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 933.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have held present position 2 years and give satisfaction, but want larger job. Age 39. Can give all former employers as reference. Address No. 934.

WANT position as master mechanic. 30 years experience and can furnish good references. Would like to correspond with any one needing a man. Address No. 935.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$3.50 per day. Have 20 years experience in mill work and am at present employed, but prefer to change. Address No. 936.

WANT position as overseer of carding or overhauling in card room. Experienced in clothing carding and general card room overhauling work. Can come on short notice. Address No. 937.

WANT position as master mechanic Experience in cotton mill work and an expert repair man. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 938.

WANT position as carder in large mill, or carding and spinning in any size mill. Have long experience and have always made good. Now employed. Address No. 939.

WANT position as overseer of carding in medium to large size mill. Have many years experience on white and colored work, fine and coarse numbers. Married. On last job 7 years. Good references. Address No. 940.

WANT position as carder. I am now employed as carder and know how to watch my cost and my room. Reason for wanting to change will be furnished upon request. Address No. 941.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving or salesman for sizing compound. Have had long experience in the mill and as salesman and can furnish good references. Address No. 942.

WANT position as superintnedent or manager. Have had long experience, especially on colored goods, and can give satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 943.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Good habits. Age 26. Business college education. Long practical experience in cloth room. Good references. Address No. 944.

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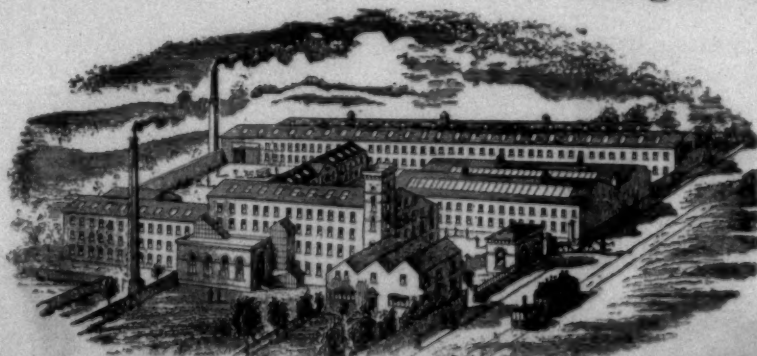
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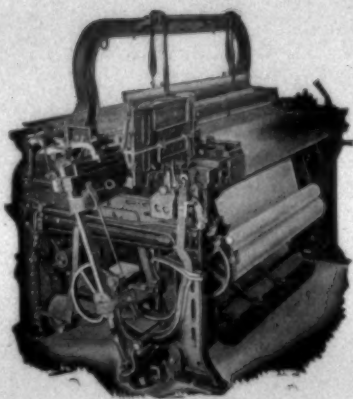
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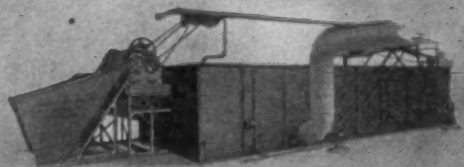
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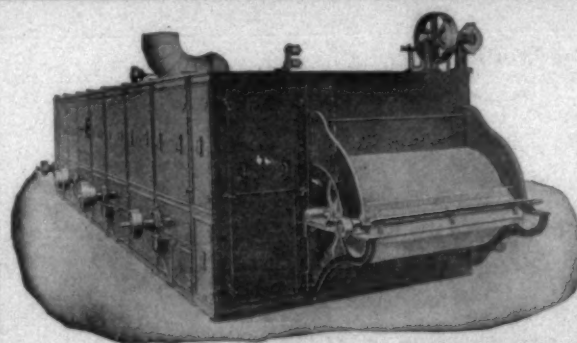
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